SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1911

# Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be able to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street. In the Borough of Mannatian, New York President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street, Treasurer of the Association. M. F. Lafan, 170 Nassau street, Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, I Arundel street Agency, 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque | Congress. Boulevard des Italiens, corner Ru

n with to have rejected articles returned they. I cases send stomps for that purpose,

## The Controller Bay Episode.

By every device of delay within their power the majority members of the currency and substance to the infamous while the younger ones could do both." attack on the honesty of the President | This in brief is Secretary MEYER's plan traordinary session. They now intend do well to give it consideration. to drop the Controller Bay inquiry without exposing the nature of this vicious assault on the honor of the Chief Executive. Even the poor satisfaction of a belated certificate of character is to be forger is treated as a possibility entirely to be ignored.

They have effectually shielded, up to the President. They have protected the mysterious persons who planted the forgery. They have thrown a guard around those whose interest or malice falsified public documents. They were quick to reap what benefit they might from the dishonoring of the Chief Executive. They refused to take one step toward establishing his innocence or punishing his defamers.

And these high principled gentlemen are now modestly offering their services are now modestly onering their services graph was hardly practicable, since the the greatest pedestrian they had seen in in fact, any of the questions with which the country to rescue it from the evil walls of telegraph offices have ears, the Arctic. One feat of the past year. influences they discover about its administration!

## Secretary Meyer's Report.

The general interest attaching to of the Navy is concentrated largely on makes it clear that he wanted to consult the economies he has endeavored to the Ambassador because "disquieting journey taking fifteen hours. He had the Ambassador because "disquieting journey taking fifteen hours. He had a radical reorganization of the person-The report says:

ing the work of the bureaus have been an im- been painfully impressed, for he says: portant factor in the present plan of organization. dered sidered in conjunction with the efficiency of the being a good many Americans in Mexico were fleet; recommendations of the bureaus not in indanger. It seemed to me my duty was clear." accord are adjusted and their conflicting interests. That is to say, Mr. TAFT acted upon

accomplished has been expedited with economy and increased efficiency.

now by their successors, young and ac- suming the responsibility. perpetuated. He says on this point:

tion. The usefulness of the aids in securing responsibility in the absence of Secremy experience it would be difficult to thoroughly administer the affairs of the Navy Department without their expert counsel and advice."

An invitation to Congress to make inquiry and elicit the evidence of those officials who have expert knowledge of the operation and results of the system. The Secretary seems to harbor no doubt that the effect of such an inquiry will be

to confirm abundantly his estimate. A large part of the report is devoted to purely technical or "service" matters. which can be dismissed to the consideration of adepts so far as this article is concerned, but the Secretary discusses two questions to which THE SUN has given much attention because it regards military exaltation. One is the reor- sufficiently abundant in the open season ganization of the navy yard establish- and their number is increasing. ment, taking the yards out of political

"In my last annual report I made recommendabut further ensaideration leads me to believe that becomes fat and fragrant and cowardly should do it.

locating and building the naval stations restred in the Atlantic, without regard to existng stations, the interests of the nation and the Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second navy would be best served by the establishment of one first class have station on the coast north of one first class naval station on the coast north of the Delaware equipped for docking, repairing and provisioning at least half the entire fleet.

Alassa Itself is vitally interested, and couraging with restrictive and provisioning, that the people of the United laws and constructions of laws the 60,000 of the Delaware equipped for docking, repairing and provisioning at least half the entire fleet.

Slowly along in a ramshackle buggy or so so and one station of the same capacity at Norfolk stumbles on a dejected male that gets ment toward the policies upon the success 8 00 | cient docking and repairing facilities to enable 70 the fleet to maintain itself in that vicinity for considerable periods but not for extensive repairs; to be made pay a large torpedo boat base at Charleston, a tor-

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Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in
london at the American and Colonial Lichange.

artion street, Regent street, and Daw & Steamship
Article Street, Uniting Cross Road. The depends upon enlightened treatment by

As regards the proposed amalgama-

It is not supposed that many of the officers of pointed and that line officers hereafter perform

"The present construction corps is made up House Committee on Expenditures in from Naval Academy graduates. The older ones the Interior Department sought to give | would continue to perform their present duties,

of the United States contained in the of reform and progress, both in material forged "Dick to Dick" letter which was and personnel. We may add that any so gleefully circulated by the enemies of Mr. TAFT last summer. They refused to make the prompt and searching investigation.

Congress having at heart the efficiency of our military service, the protection of make the prompt and searching investigation.

Congress having at heart the efficiency of usual trimmings," may speak of it as it development of the coal and the oil industrial make the prompt and searching investi- our territory and our foreign commerce, gation that good faith and their official together with the promotion of intelliduty required while Congress was in ex- gent economy in public expenditure, will,

## Between Two Days.

two days," says Mr. TAFT explaining to denied him, while the punishment of the an interviewer why he mobilized 15,000 troops for "manœuvres" in the neighbor- has sent home shows a number of new hood of San Antonio early in March. After this exposition, made with remarkthis time, the author of the libel against able simplicity and frankness, not even the President's most severe critics will be disposed to question his ability to lation of the unknown. The natives in come to a momentous decision upon his that region had never been seen before own responsibility.

not only "out of town" but beyond safe telephone range; he was listening to they killed and the fish they caught. the adjournment of Congress Mr. TAFT evidently had not had the opportunity to give close attention to his report of the annual report of the Secretary conditions in Mexico. The President venison for a distance of twenty miles of the bureaus and on the increased him. Obviously the Hon. HENRY LANE hours efficiency he expected to realize through Wilson not only confirmed these rumors-but drew a gloomy picture of impending chaos unless the unexpected He has located several new copper and The advisory duties of the aids in coordinat- happened. The President must have coal producing districts and has shipped

became convinced that the rebellion was efficiency; the interests of the bureaus are con-

are reconciled; interference with bureau work is the representations of the Ambassador. color of a war game for the instruction under many difficult circumstances. Economy is shown by the fact that the effect and practice of the troops. It was an tive material strength of the navy has been in- ephemeral fiction, but at the same time creased without exceeding the annual appro- Mr. TAFT "took care to assure the Mexican authorities that the move had no Efficiency is shown by the facility with which significance which could be tortured into hostility to the Government of The institution of the "aids" was Mexico." That precaution was after land, believes that it will prove of great established by Secretary MEYER against all of more importance than the innothe protests of some of the old bureau cent pretext that intervention was not chiefs who were wedded to the ancient contemplated. The issue proved Mr. order, but it is thoroughly approved TAFT's wisdom and justified him in as-

tive men who realize its usefulness to Looking back we can now see that if the navy. This institution, however, the troops had not been sent to Texas it scheme of increased efficiency and has an expeditionary force to bring order answered all the ends that he expected, out of chaos so that American citizens but now that it has been completely should receive the protection they were justified by practical results and has entitled to. The sequel would doubtless won the enthusiastic recognition of the have been a protracted and costly war bureau chiefs the Secretary wants it with both factions in Mexico. The made part of the Department machinery presence of so many regulars within by law so that its advantages may be easy transportation distance of the fronbe legalized, and now renew this recommenda- more commendable than to take the economical results and good administration in the tary KNOX and during a recess of Navy Department is beyond question. From Congress of doing "the whole thing" between two days.

## The Message of the Dove.

Under the operation of the laws en-Southern States, or most of them, are slowly recovering their old time status of great wealth. According to a report as hunting grounds. The laws are not from Lawrence, Kansas scientists say re uniform, of course, and they vary in garding their experiments: their application to different subjects. Not more than fifteen or sixteen years ago, for example, the shooting of quail was prohibited in the Shenandoah Valley for as much as three consecutive years. Between the pot hunters and the real sportsmen the quail had been them as important in any scheme of virtually exterminated. Now they are

Everybody has recognized the necesdistribution, the other is the amalgama- sity of conservative legislation, not only tion of the line and staff and incidentally in Virginia but in all the other Southern the obliteration of a rasping intermi- States, in respect not only of quail but nable and demoralizing squabble. Of of ducks, plover, woodcock, jacksnipe forage have proved that and all the rest of the game birds. The papabotte, so called in Louisiana, but known elsewhere as the upland plover, tions looking to the abolition of certain of the smaller and less necessary yards. There is no is not in any sense "game" in that State, Akers's plan. He thinks that the Russian is not in any sense "game" in that State, Akers's plan. reason for changing the views then expressed, where it feeds on the cantharides fly, sian thistle should be uplifted and Kansay

more radical reductions in navy yards must be and is shot by men on horseback or in nade if proper economy in naval expenditures is buggies as it runs along the ground and looks for hiding places. This is for the "If we were freshly confronted with the duty table, where the bird is "game" enough to you is, first, that Alaskans may have an all purposes of sport the papabotte is

rial for Olympian hours. But the bird of all birds in the South for sport, for high flavor and for all game qualities is the dove. It is swiftest on conditions at first hand and to become \$4.50 and sugar \$9.50 a hundred. Coal, oil. pedo and submarine boat base at Key West and qualities is the dove. It is swiftest on the wing, more original in its flight, and by long odds the hardest of them all to Here the Secretary indicates the Narragansett Bay station to which The Sun
has made reference heretofore. What he neglects to say, though he plainly Louisiana, &c., in vast numbers, never and before you had concluded your observa- present point without railroads extending flying in solid flocks like ducks or quail, suggests it, is that the American navy is really "freshly confronted" with all these problems of expansion, efficiency and economy, and that its future welfare and economy, and that its future welfare and economy, and that its future welfare full marksmen are prevalent, however, in those lands, and urged by the steady demands of epicures they had gradually

exhausted the supply of doves when the developed, being the precious minerals. fuels, the coal and the oil laws preserving the birds were set in the copper and the coal and oil. I may use the Bering Ri tion he writes:

The present pay corps have battle stations aboard ship already. They would be more employed in these duties it they had line training.

The present pay corps have battle stations aboard ship already. They would be more employed in the coper and the coal and the oil.

I may use the Bering River coal fields as illustration of the cost of operating in an illustration of the country wherein to the control of the country wherein to the comper and the coal and the oil.

I may use the Bering River coal fields as illustration of the country wherein to the comper and the coal and the oil.

A second question seriously affecting the interior of Alaska. The cost of transcent to attend to their affairs and they shall enjoy to the coper and the coal and the oil.

I may use the Bering River of Alaska. The country wherein to the comper and the coal and the oil.

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I may use the Bering River of Alaska. The country wherein to attend to their affairs and they shall enjoy to attend to their affairs and they shall enjoy to attend to their affairs and they shall enjoy to attend to their affairs and they shall enjoy to attend to attend to the coal and the oil.

I may use the Bering River coal fields as in illustration of the country and protection as an illustration of the country and protectio and all high livers had begun to groan. the present corps would take up line duties, but The dove is a black meat bird, heavy, it is proposed that no new paymasters be ap- robust, and flavored like terrapin or can be considered with it for tenderness and eestatic tincture. Compared with it the quail is a mere mouthful of ashes. Only the prairie chicken and the woodcock are in its class. But whose has partaken of the Southern cornfield dove. fresh from its immolation and broiled in

We bring, therefore, a message of hope and reassurance when we say that un- From the windows of every vacant hotel. ated forces and preparing for new gaze bearing this inscription demonstrations on the palates and the "The whole thing was done between undying gratitude of the cognoscenti.

A sketch map which Mr. V. STEFANSSON rivers and mountains and the location of Eskimo settlements on both coasts of oronation Gulf and covering more than half of the large Victoria Island. All of this is a new addition to the maps, a reve-"Congress was in recess and KNOX STEFANSON and his companion Ander- speech, the arguments presented and such was out of town," says Mr. TAFT. "I son in the year ending in July last, conhad no one to counsel with on foreign sidering the conditions under which they matters." The Secretary of State was worked, have scarcely been equalled by Arctic travellers They were absolutely dependent for sustenance upon the game what the wild waves were saying at whalers north of our continent declared Palm Beach. To consult him by tele- several years ago that STEPANSSON was meeting or to discuss these questions, or, walls of telegraph offices have ears, the Arctic. One feat of the past year, Ambassador Wilson had been in Wash- reported in a private letter received in ington two days, and in the confusion of this city, perhaps caps his record in this For twenty-five hours in the condeer and finally killed one. He then packed on his back a hundred pounds of rumors from Mexico" were reaching been continuously on his feet for forty

> During the year he travelled 1,900 miles on foot, over 700 miles of it through country that he was the first explorer to enter. out or taken to the sea for shipping large

STEFANSSON'S present work, covering glaciers. avoided and a medium is provided through which and not upon the disquieting rumors his friends that he won't have a cent in no agricultural lands of consequence in they can effectively direct their energies to the that had come to him from less authori- his pocket. He will get to New York, this region which might by any possibility be Under the present organization the work property that the present organization the work property that the property that ordered the mobilization and gave it the satisfaction of having done splendid work

> A special course in astronomy has been arranged for British soldiers. It might is worthless except for the local uses to which not at first be apparent what advantage it would minister in the development of not at first be apparent what advantage such knowledge would be to the military man, but Sir NORMAN LOCKTER, one of the weak, brittle, full of knots and subject to most distinguished astronomers of Engvalue to the service.

He says that when Lord WOLSELEY ordered a night attack upon Arabi's strength is required used in the building forces at Tel-el-Kebir and a long march of the two railroads, which began the work expedition would very likely have failed had not two naval officers who knew something of astronomy been found to has not the authority of law. It was set might, and probably would, have been guide the army. There were many other has not the authority of law. It was set might, and probably would, have been guide the army. There were many other imported from the State of Washington, up by Mr. MEYER in pursuit of his necessary to despatch over the border instances used to impress the importance in spite of the fact that local mills existed of the sky as a guide to the soldier. He should be as capable of taking his bearing by the polar star and the Southern Cross as the sailor. At least, the British authorities seem to think so, and they have arranged a course of six lessons fo the troops at Aldershot, to be supple mented by practical instruction in the field and at the Aldershot Observatory tier unquestionably averted ugly com- There is nothing, however, to indicate that Last year I recommended that the four aids plications. Mr. TAPT has done nothing there will be any lessons explaining how to find the Kaiser "a place in the sun" or to tell the "star of German ascendency.

Attention might be called to the uplifts in the plant world which are under way in Kansas now that humanity has through valiant efforts at Topeka and Emporia been raised for the present to a sufficiently

lofty plane. "The heretofore worthless Osage orange, acted for the preservation of game the the hard, green fruit of the common roadside hedge," is about to be proved a source

> "There is no doubt that the elements of rubber are present, and the material we are experimen ing with may entirely displace rubber or it be mixed with rubber to improve its quality. The despised rubber trust has, however, not yet turned its attention to the

cultivation of Osage oranges. Mr. EARL AKERS of Topeka, with the assistance of other philanthropists, is going to establish a "Russian thistle scholar ship" at the State University. His object is to give a long neglected plan an opportunity by offering some student a chance "to make a thorough study of it and if possible breed off the spines." That scientific experiments and practical trials as

"after the sap goes out of the plant cattle refuse to eat it because it has no more food value than so many pine shavings"

THE FUTURE OF ALASKA.

From a letter addressed to Mr. Gifford Pinchot. My purpose in writing this open letter in its broiled or roasted state, but for all purposes of sport the papabotte is questions hereinafter presented, in which ment of future generations and for dispractically impossible. The gunner sel- Alaska itself is vitally interested, and tion movement of the attitude of that moveand one station of the same capacity at Norfolk stumbles on a dejected male that gets ment toward the policies upon the success for frightening away the capital which is necessary to enable these miners, prospecclose quarters and so accumulate mate-

Having stated to Alaskans during your

standpoint, is what is going to be done with the great natural resources of Alaska — must have railroads and cheap and rapid the territories of the other count.

and all high livers had begun to groan.

The dove is a black meat bird, heavy, robust, and flavored like terrapin or venison. There is no small bird that

When you arrived in Katalla, Alaska, porting every ton of supplies used at this on September 19 of this year, you found the point \$200 a ton, or 10 cents a pound. To once prosperous town of Katalla abandoned and deserted and the few remaining fold and the original cost of supplies there.

The third and last commercial treaty with the Empire of Russia was executed in June, 1904, by Ambassador McCormick and Count Lamsdorf, and was ratified by the timers" discouraged and disheartened and ries has largely continuously population of Not a ton of coal can be regardly sou found the palmy day population of Not a ton of coal can be regardly and sold in Alaska until a patent has been a sold as a patent has been last to the claim, and it can be confidently issued to the claim, and it can be confidently issued to the claim, and it can be confidently in the built to the der the beneficent operation of the game laws the dove is marshalling its attenu-

If the element of human sympathy has any place in the conservation programme the desolate appearance of many towns visited by you must have given you much food for reflection

Pursuant to a desire expressed by you to meet the people of Katalla, a public meeting was arranged for the evening of the day of your arriva!. You had the position of honor on the programme, where you had the opby white men. The achievements of portunity of answering, in your concluding questions as might be asked. In my speech as this meeting as we'l as in the speeches that the policy inaugurated by the withof others the two questions I have men-tioned above, among other questions, were presented to you and arguments made from the Alaska standpoint You failed then to attempt to answer the arguments made by the speakers at Alaska, much to the disappointment of the audience, and the meeting adjourned at an early hour

Upon the question of the forest reserves. tinuous daylight he was tramping for and especially that part of the thugach reserve covering the Bering River coal fields, you were told that the inclusion of You were told that none of the reasons which justify the inclusion of timbered areas in forest reserves exist in with the accompanying promise of reward, the case of the extension of the Chugach is to be taken from the prospector, and in its reserve over the mineral lands of the Bering liver coal fields. These reasons were specifled as follows

the maintenance of a uniform flow of water se convinced that the rebellion was collections representing ethnology, zool-for purposes of navigation in which it is serious than we had suspected, and ogy and geology, and has mapped large necessary that the forests be preserved, and such rivers as exist are fed mainly by

three years, is done, and he is probably the steep slopes of the mountains would be on his way home or awaiting a chance to a distinct advantage rather than a detriget back. Somewhere he will touch ment in exposing the veins of coal for civilization again, and it is well known to

That a decrease in the rainfall of thi section of Alaska would be an advantage. as the precipitation is greater here than at any point from California to Bering Strait And, lastly, that the timber of this region the mines and associated industries, being

rapid decay. You were told that for these reasons the siding, flooring and finishing lumber used in building the town of Katalia, and the stringers and all structural timber where across the desert to find the enemy, the of construction before our natural resources were tied up by Executive withdrawal and before a radical change in the attitude of the Government concerning the disposi-tion of the public lands took place, were to supply the native product. The last is a reason sufficient in itself why no forest reserves should be extended over mineral

ands similarly situated. There are also included in the Churgach forest reserve large areas of unforested nineral lands as well as large areas of unforested non-mineral lands.

The people of Alaska would like to know f it is the position of the conservation move ment that the President is justified in exending forest reserves over non-fores lands or in maintaining these reserves after

is known that they are non-forested.

The 12,800 acres on Controller Bay elim nated by President Taft from this reserve in 1910 is non-forested and consists largely of mud flats, salt marsh and meadow lands lying at the foot of the Bering River delta.
The harbor of Controller Bay, you were told, can be approached from the land for a distance of twenty miles, being the perimeter of a complete circle with the xception of the point where the deep wate channel enters the bay. You were told that one of the half dozen railroads whose sur veyed routes extend from Controller Bay to the coal fields can, if restricted to reason able amounts of land for terminal facilities control or monopolize this harbor. Does he conservation movement assert that the President is justified in resorting to the subterfuge of including land of this charcter in a forest reserve for the purpose of preventing the development of the reof Alaska, or in not eliminating such land from the reserve as soon as its

haracter becomes known to him? Do not such reservations constitute riolation of the spirit as well as the letter

I pon the public land policy of the Government in just such matters as this depends the future development of Alaska. But by far the most important question affecting the nterests of Alaska is what is to be done the mineral resources, referring particularly to the coal, ofl and all other minerals In 1904 President Roosevelt withdrew al

coal land from location and entry, and in President Taft withdrew the It is not conceivable that these withdrawals were made for the purpose of depriving the 60,000 people of Alaska of the utilization of these necessary fuels in the developmen this cold frontier country. Not more

than one-fifth of Alaska has been explored and prospected sufficiently to determine even in the most general way its mineral

value or its adaptability to the uses of man.

Does the conservation movement stand couraging with restrictive and probibitory

tors and pioneers and those to follow to do their work of development?

British Columbia coal at Katalia, Inferior he will not be deprived of the result of his Alaska cannot progress far beyond the

from the coast towns to the interior If Alaska is to be developed beyond the

cluding in forest reserves large areas of un-forested as well as non-mineral lands.

distance of perhaps twenty miles further, was concluded on January 27, 1888, and is \$175 a ton. This makes the cost of trans-covered trade marks, copyrights, &c. is \$175 a ton. This makes the cost of trans-porting every ton of supplies used at this

and the original cost of supplies there.
It may be pertinent to ask of the ardent conservationist, who may think that as ready to leave. This condition is typical conservationist, who may think that as of this part of Alaska, to the one of the to,000,000 people of the United rations the right to sue and be sued and to

.ted that no railroad will be built to the coal fields of Alaska until the tonnage is assured. It may also be stated with equal confidence that no more railroads dependent on public patronage will be built in Alaska is definitely determined. Capital will not build railroads to rust and rot while waiting for laws which permit developmen!

in Alaska in which the cost of fuel enters as a factor of expense is affected by the present condition. Lode claims cannot be developed, placers cannot be dredged, ores cannot be smelted, progress has stopped and the wheels of industry are running on the momentum supplied in the days when hope in the future and confidence in the country beckoned us on We may reasonably assume, I take

drawal from entry of the fuel minerals the coal and oil, is pursuant to a purpose to effect a change in the plan of the disposition of the public domain under which the the Western Hemisphere have thus far advanced in the progress of civilization: that is the plan of the private owner-ship of the soil.

It is now proposed that the citizen become a tenant and the Government his landlord, and the new plan is to be first inaugurated in the domain of minerals, where the value of the tenure terminates with the extraction of the mineral. During the years the coal lands in the forest reserve imposed of known mineral land has passed into private ownership, and the experiment is the purpose of development which are burdensome and tend to delay and retard where the struggle to subjugate a wild and

rigged country has fust begun.

The incentive of ownership and control, with the accompanying promise of reward. cial tenure of a lease, with acreage rentals and tonnage royalties to be paid, sur-That there are no navigable rivers for rounded with restrictions and inhibitions. I ask you, sir, if this will furnish the incentive to explore and prospect the vast, ntracked miles of unknown Alaska, and n the name of the Alaskan prospector I

answer it will not. I am aware that your answer to those opposed to the leasing plan will be that 60,000 Alaskans must suffer, if need be, in order that the 90,000,000 people of the United States may be benefited.

You say that the vast resources of Alaska cannot be permitted to pass into the hands of trusts and the people of the country de-prived of the use of those resources at a fair profit to the producer. I now ask you again the question asked

you at the Katalia meeting, but not answered by you. Assuming, for the sake of argument merely, that the ultimate purpose of the substitution of the leasehold tenure for ownership in fee, proposed by you, is that benefit may accrue to the great est number and that there is grave danger with private ownership that the coal, at least, will pass into the control of great corporations organized in accord modern methods into a trust, to the disadvantage of the consumer, does the remedy of leasehold tenure advocated by you operate directly upon the evil sought to be ured, and will it accomplish the result desired?

The corporation, of which the trust is the most recent and powerful development. s the offender in all the sad and sorry list of modern usurers who extort unjust profits from the people.

If the power conferred by man made lav enables the corporation to work injustice upon those who gave the power, let those who gave the power take so much away as will make the corporation beneficial in all respects to human interests and not inimical n some respects to the rights of man.

The Supreme Court has well said there are good and bad corporations; then, let us make all corporations good and still preserve that cherished right of man to own his home, his farm and his mine.

For these reasons I say, sir, that your remedy is not direct.

No portion of God's wilderness has ever and made the home of a contented people tenure as is proposed for Alaska whereby the people of the United States are to bene-fit directly by the industry and energy of the people of Alaska. Those who want to reap in Alaska should come prepared to peaks of this great northland; in other words, to bear their share of the burdens in its development.

Alaskans, knowing the injury to follow the forging of the chains of leasehold tenure believe that it is a deep laid plot in which it is proposed that the national Government "hold up" defenceless Alaska and not only rob her of the fruits of years of privation and struggle but levy for all time to come an unjust tribute upon her thrift and in-ARTHUR G. THOMPSON.

KATALLA, Alaska, September 26.

The Witenagemot. How do we know when Congress meets! All of our senses five it greets.

We can tell by the sense of touch, Pocketbooks are affected much. We can tell by our tickled nose. Odor of sanctity grows and grows.

We can tell but too well by sight; Don't they furnish one day and night? We can tell by our ears assailed. Torrents of words that pour unqualled

We can tell by the taste it leaves, Even as Dead Sea fruit deceives MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

## THE PASSPORT QUESTION. The Russian View Set Forth by a Man

Who Has Lived in Russia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: resent anti-Russian agitation is based on the acts of the Russian Government in no ognizing passports of American citizens Jewish faith, and the punishment treaties with the empire of Russia. We was furnished with toe strip hear little or nothing of Russia's side of this. These pretty effectually procontroversy, although properly to understand the Russians' point of view it is neces-tread of guests and belibovs. The eary to consider their national feeling, their religion and their laws.

The friendly relations now existing between the two nations originated very early corner of the lobby might be for in the history of this country by a series of newspaper and cigar stand. The letters exchanged between our then Presi- desk of hardwood differed from the harddent, Thomas Jefferson, and Czar Alexan- of the clerk, which was a human and der I. This correspondence lasted until the death of Thomas Jefferson, and the exchange of ideas brought as its result very These relations existed down to 1832, when ber 18, 1832, which treaty was subsequently ratified by the Senate and approved by the President under date of May 11, 1833. This citizens of one country shall have the liberty to enter the ports, places and rivers of the territories of the other country wherever were a cape overcoat and was a back

the most important of these, as at present developed, being the precious minerals.

I may use the Bering River coal fields as that effect the same security and protection as that effect the same security and protection as that effect the same security and protection as

Senate on May 6, 1909.

hold real property in the Russian Empire, was a German and a journeyman glass subject always to the laws there prevailing, blower out of work, it will be understood and also gave to Russia similar rights per- that the Kanes and the Gerhardts were The foregoing are the treaties that it is Since the serfs were liberated in 1861 by

that the Jews have been oppressors, having taken the place of the former slave owners, how they lived together during ten years, holding their power by means of keeping and how then they separated so that the ignorant peasant in debt to them. Jews, it is also held, have added nothing how Lester married a handsome widew whatever to the common weal; have served whose "birth and station" were equal to in the army only under compulsion, and have been of no help to the nation. On the contrary, the Russians have always considered them an alien people with absolutely no rights, and have given them no dresses. privileges and no standing. They the localities in which Jews shall dwell vulgar display. The appointments with and have placed restrictions on their ac- which he surrounded himself were always tivities in almost every field. subject that orthodox Russians, from the their feeling of hostility toward the Jew

the place of his birth to his new found home his birth rights and allegiance and his It should also be remembered church. of their church. As an illustration Church in the empire, and this was brought insisted upon it for a great many years. When the Russians finally admitted the English Church they stipulated that the that ignorant people might be drawn away frequent comment." This was in from their own church. From the fore- York, where people ought to know. from their own church. From the fore-going it is easy to understand why Russians ppose the return of Jews to Russia bearing American passports under which they could laim rights denied to all Jews, resident or

We may also consider what commercial influences should control in considering father died. Her little daughter, the the cancellation of the existing treaties. Senator's daughter, died. Lester died. According to the recent review of foreign Lester visited her once after his marcommerce for the year ended June 30, 191 and our imports from Russia each amount to a little over \$16,000,000. Our percentage to tell you something. Jennie," he said. of the gross imports into Russia was only 7.3 per cent. for the calendar year 1909. has happened, but I still care for you Russia would not suffer greatly if she did in my way. I've thought of you right

sold by us. that have any direct relations with Russia except travellers' letters of credit. Nearly if not quite all the hides, skins, &c., imported still seems best, but I'm not so much hapfrom Russia are settled by sterling exchange pier. I was just as happy with you as on London. All of our exports, such as I ever will be. It isn't myself that's agricultural machinery, typewriters, rail- important in this transaction apparently; road equipment, wheat, grain, &c., are the individual doesn't count much in the

usually settled for in the same manner. As to Russian loans, the majority, if not all, have been placed through France and England, with some slight participation in this country. There are, therefore, no commercial reasons why Russians should which we have no control. not accept the American point of view on After all, life is more or less of a farce passports. From the American standpoint, It's a silly show. The best we can do is to close the market for American goods into Russia will be to sustain the loss of business we are doing now, and much greater losses in the opportunities that exist to-day and which will increase in the near tions. Repeatedly the novelist splits future for doing business in that country. As to the present owners of factories and property in Russia, should the treaties be cancelled their way will be fraught with

great difficulties if they are not subjected o great losses. It certainly behooves this country to proprejudices as well as to our laws. Russia in her attitude toward the Jews is merely

NEW YORK, December 1. Lincoln as a Law Student

Boonrille correspondence Indianapolis News "Where Lincoln Studied Law When a Boy" is the inscription on a monument erected near here last week by Robert A. Breckenridge of Austin.

hrough any such scheme of leasehold formed an acquaintance with Breckenridge and told the latter of his desire to familiarize h man to visit him.

From the Chicago Daily News.

He was a large and robust wight.
A picture of good cheer.
And he smiled a smile that was full of guile
As he shouted in my ear:
"Oh, my puny friend, pray listen to me,
If your life and your health you prize;
What you seem to need is a change of feed
And fresh air and exercise.

"You need to get up at haif past four And go for a ten mile run; And then you should take a swim in the lake— You will find it a world of fun. And thus you will work up an appetite. So fill up your famished maw With a slice of teast, or two at most, And a couple of peanuts—raw!

"And when you have finished your daily grind, Walk home by the longest way. You will then feel fine and proceed to dine. On a ration of soft boiled hay. You should sleep, of course, in the open air—You'll soon grow accustomed to that. A cake of thee for a pillow is nice. And for cover, a light straw mat.

"You must—" But here I adjured him to cease
And bespoke him as man to man:
"What you tell me to do, does it benefit you?
Have you followed this excellent plan?"
Then he smiled his smile that was full of guile.
And he gave an eloquent wink.
And he says, says he. "I'm as strong as can be—
Of such bunk I never think!"

NEW BOOKS

Realistic and sad.

It will be seen at once in Mr. Thendore Dreiser's story of "Jennie Gernardt" (Harper and Brothers) that the remanner is to be exactly observed. leading hotel in Columbus, Onto, is plainly nanded is the cancellation of the existing out of the camera. The grand staticuse We was furnished with toe strips of crimson stair carpet from the r marble wainscot in the lobby, frequently polished, was shiny. In all door the observer could see array of shaving mugs. The kotel was our Ambassador, James Buchanan, exe-cuted the first treaty with Russia on Decem-were scrubbing the stairs of the grand were scrubbing the stairs of the grand staircase when Senator Brander passed upward on his way to his room were poor.

The Senator was an imposing figure. wore a cape overcoat and was a bachelor. His age was about fifty. His conversa-They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside tion did not indicate an imaginative of romantic mind. His voice was resonant, He was an honorable man. If he had when she encountered Lester Kane. Lester's age was 36. In the words of the "he was strong, hairy, axiomatio and witty." In such dialogue as the book reports the wit is not strongly indicated, but certainly his strength was such that he carried Jennie off her feet in a jiffy, She hardly had time to tell him about the Senator and the baby. The Kane family, resident in Cincinnati,

were rich in the millionaire measure through the intelligent and honest manufacture of carriages. As Jennie's father was a German and a journeyman glass on different social planes. The story is definite upon the point; it says that Lester was "raised a member of the social elect Alexander III, it is claimed by the Russians and speaks of his "birth and station" He did not marry Jennie. The story tells The Lester might not lose his inheritance, and

It is a sad story. To be sure there was some happiness. Jennie had beautiful We read of Lester's nice taste in such matters: "Kane was no lover of The one simple and elegant. He knew at a glance what Jennie needed, and bought for her zar to the lowest peasant, agree upon is with discrimination and care. And Jen-It must be borne in mind further that the nie, a woman, took a keen pleasure in the Russian people do not believe in expatria- handsome gowns and pretty fripperies on, and cannot comprehend how a native that he lavished upon her. Could this be of one state or community can by process really Jennie Gerhardt, the washerwomof dwelling a certain prescribed time and taking the oath of allegiance transfer from gazed in her mirror at the figure of a girl gazed in her mirror at the figure of a girl clad in blue velvet with yellow French lace at her throat and upon her arms. Could these be her feet clad in soft, shapely It is shoes at \$10 a pair, these her hands adorned only within the last five years that they with flashing jewels?" It was gay attire, have permitted the existence of the English Lester as well as Jennie was proud and happy. We read: "He exercised his about only after England had urged it and most careful judgment, and the result surprised even himself. People turned in the halls, in the dining rooms and on the street to gaze at Jennie. 'A stunning woman that man has with him,' was a This was in Not But the conventions cannot be defied

with impunity. Many sorrows resulted from this irregular association. Moreover there were sorrows of nature to afflict Jennie. Her mother died. Her riage not receive the triffing amount of goods along since I left. I thought it good business to leave you—the way things were. There are very few banking institutions I thought I liked Letty well enough to situation. I don't know whether you see what I'm driving at, but all of us are to hold our personality intact. It doesn't appear that integrity has much to do with There are many pages of reflec-

### A Soldier's Letters. On December 7, 1846, Capt. Robert

Anderson of the Third Artillery, stationed

the infinitive.

at Fort Brooke, Fla., applied to Adjt. ceed with great caution. We claim the Gen. Jones for the assignment of his right to subject foreigners to American company, G. to active service in the Russia field. He pointed out that the company contained "a respectable proportion of well educated old soldiers," who would be of value in Gen. Taylor's army. Three weeks later the command had been ordered to Tampico, where Gen. Scott's army was assembling for the advance on the city of Mexico; Mrs. Anderson had left Fort Brooke for her father's No portion of God's wilderness has ever been explored, prospected and developed wisited the Warrick county court and there met the writing of a series of letters to her John A. Breckenridge, an atterney. Lincoln that is now published under the editorship of his daughter, Eba Anderson Lawwith Blackstone. Breckenridge invited the young ton, with the title "An Artillery Officer in the Mexican War" (G. P. Putnam's On one of his visits to Breckenridge Lincoln Sons). Nothing is needed to establish reap in Alaska should come prepared to asked for and obtained employment at the Breck-the cross with us the endless tundras, scale enridge farm. This enabled him to read almost the reputation of Anderson for personal every book that comprised the Breckenridge bravery and professional skill. Were library, which is now owned by a Boonville at- there necessity for the demonstration of his possession of these qualities his letters would supply ample evidence. besides exhibiting him in a most agreeable light as a husband and a soldier. His daughter says that his "fellow or" zens should realize that his action at Fort Sumter was only a logical consummation of a life spent in devotion to his country." This volume will amply prove this fact; it will also bring home vividly to the reader the hardships that must be endured by the members of an invading army, even though they may be fortunate enough to escape the final sacrifice in the line of duty.

Capt. Anderson's company was taket to Tampico in the John Potter, arriving off the bar on January 25. It was char acteristic of him that on finding, as he put it, "we have already more rank that I ever saw together," he should undertake at once the furthering of a plan that had long engaged his attention and enlisted his serious efforts, for the establishment of a retreat for old soldiers. This enterprise first attracted his support if